

left tibia had been broken and healed again quite recently. The plumage was that of the young male as found here during the spring migrations. On January 19 I purchased a fine male of the Great Gray Owl from a farmer who had shot it the day before at North Haven. The Owl was still alive.—A. H. VERRILL, *New Haven, Connecticut*.

Notes on *Helminthophila chrysoptera*, *pinus*, *leucobronchialis* and *lawrencei* in Connecticut.—The brief notes herein given are from Portland, a locality which seems a favorite resort for these interesting and perplexing Warblers.

Helminthophila chrysoptera is a not uncommon summer resident, arriving as early as the 8th of May and frequenting dense swamps and swampy woodland. It is partial to hickory, oak and buttonwood trees, and when migrating in the spring may be found on high scrubby ground and in old pastures and orchards. The past season (1892) a male was captured in my door-yard—an unusual place, as it is not the custom of this Warbler to visit the thickly settled portions of the village.

To hunt this bird successfully it is necessary to become familiar with the odd song. Did it not in this manner reveal its identity, it would be almost impossible to find it when perched among the young leaves on a buttonwood or hickory tree.

My series of skins of this species, taken here during the past eighteen years, shows many odd variations.

A nest containing four fresh eggs was taken June 4, 1892. It was on the ground in a swampy spot and under a skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*). The eggs are pure white, evidently an abnormal set. The female was secured as she flew from the nest. The male was also seen. It had the typical black throat. I believe the eggs of this Warbler have not been recorded from the State before.

In other sections of Connecticut *H. chrysoptera* is considered rare. At Saybrook, New Haven, Bridgeport and Seymour they are seldom seen. Mr. Willard E. Treat, an experienced collector living at East Hartford, Conn., (fifteen miles north of this place) tells me that he has never found there any of the Warblers mentioned in this article.

The interbreeding of *chrysoptera* and *pinus*, at Portland, was noted in 'The Auk' (Vol. VI, July, 1889).

Helminthophila pinus comes to us the first week in May, and is a regular, but rare, summer resident. While here it does not wander far from a swampy spot grown up with alders, a few maples and an occasional oak and elm. A nest with four eggs, and one of *Molothrus ater*, was taken May 31, 1887.

Mr. Brewster's long-named Warbler, *Helminthophila leucobronchialis*, would seem to be a regular summer visitant, as we have taken it now for seven successive years. It appears by May 10, and is in full song until the middle of June.

Continued experience leads me to think that the song of this puzzling bird is not, as has been stated, any criterion by which to distinguish it. Sometimes they sing *exactly* like *chrysoptera*, again like *pinus*, and often have notes peculiar to themselves. A trained ear may find the bird, but it needs the eye to properly identify it.

At the present writing I am not inclined to believe *leucobronchialis* a hybrid, but hope to have more to say on this subject at another time.

One example only of *H. lawrencei* has been taken, a male, May 14, 1887. The yellow below is not as bright as in some specimens that I have seen from New Haven and Stamford.

All of the Warblers referred to inhabit similar ground, and, with the exception of *lawrencei*, are occasionally taken the same day. It is safe to say that *chrysoptera* is common here, then in order of abundance come *leucobronchialis* and *pinus*, *lawrencei* being extremely rare.—JNO. H. SAGE, Portland, Conn.

Correction.—On page 90 of the January 'Auk,' under *Helminthophila celata*, it should be stated that the records quoted are not all there are from the Eastern States, but merely those from the near vicinity of Long Island. Under *Turdus aliciae bicknelli*, the statement that "I shot two Bicknell's Thrushes on Oct. 5, 1892," is incorrect. The only birds I ever secured on Long Island were those referred to in the second clause as killed in 1889, and the remarks in the first clause refer to those also.—ARTHUR H. HOWELL, Brooklyn, New York.

The Occurrence in Summer of Certain Warblers at Beaver, Pennsylvania.—The following notes are presented as supplementary to those published in 'The Auk,' Vol. VIII, 1891, pp. 397-399.

Helminthophila pinus.—A single individual was observed June 16, 1892, making the third record for this locality.

Geothlypis formosa.—This bird, which I have previously recorded as a rare summer resident, I found to be fairly abundant, in suitable situations, throughout the season of 1891, as well as during the week from June 13 to 18, 1892, inclusive, which I spent there, so that it seems not improbable that it was overlooked in previous seasons. Towards the close of May, 1891, I discovered a nest, containing one egg, but it was soon afterward invaded by a Cowbird, and deserted. Young out of the nest were found during my visit in 1892.

Sylvania mitrata.—On June 17, 1892, I found a pair feeding their young which had just left the nest. This was at the precise spot where the species had been repeatedly observed during September of both 1890 and 1891.—W. E. CLYDE TODD, Washington, D. C.